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REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The situation of Palestinian women in the occupied territories

Note by the Secretary-General**

SUMMARY

The report of the mission of experts analyses various aspects of the living conditions of Palestinian women and, in particular, the impact of the Intifada on the Palestinian family; education; health, including the psychological well-being of women and children; economy and employment, as well as the changing traditional roles of women towards self-reliance and decision-making. Recommendations aimed at the long- and short-term improvement of the living conditions of Palestinian women are presented.

*E/CN.6/1990/1.

**Annexes I and II have been reproduced in the form in which they were received; only typographical errors and errors of fact or terminology have been corrected.

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INTRODUCTION

1. This report has been prepared in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/25 of 26 May 1988 and 1989/34 of 24 May 1989. In resolution 1989/34, paragraph 1, the Council requested the Secretary-General:

> "to prepare a comprehensive report on the situation of Palestinian women, making use of all available information, including United Nations reports, information from Governments, non-governmental organizations, missions undertaken by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to the occupied territories, and reports of meetings and seminars as appropriate, and to submit the report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session."

2. Furthermore, in paragraph 5 of the same resolution, the Council again requested the Secretary-General "to send a mission composed of experts on the status of women to investigate the condition of Palestinian women and children, in the light of the drastic deteriorating situation in the occupied Palestinian territories". The mission had originally been mandated by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988/25, paragraph 4, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General, "as a matter of urgency, to send a mission composed of experts on the status of women to investigate the situation of Palestinian women and children, in the light of the recent tragic developments in the occupied Palestinian territories".

3. In view of the reiterated request for the mission, the Secretary-General decided to send a mission composed of three experts plus United Nations staff to those countries in which Palestine refugees resided that would be willing to receive the mission, including the occupied Palestinian territories themselves. In a note verbale dated 3 August 1989, the Secretary-General invited the Governments of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, as the host countries, and the Government of Israel, as the occupying power, to provide the Secretary-General with confirmation of their "support for this fact-finding mission". In a letter dated 3 August 1989, the Secretariat invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to provide the Secretary-General with support for the mission.

4. In reply to the note verbale, the Governments of Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic expressed their support for the dispatch of a fact-finding mission. "Assistance and full support" to the mission was communicated to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations (Vienna). The Government of Israel replied as follows:

> "The Permanent Representative of Israel would like to draw the attention of the Secretary-General to the fact that the above mentioned resolutions contain already conclusions concerning the situation in the territories which makes - in our eyes - an additional investigation by a mission completely unnecessary. However, the Government of Israel will reconsider its position concerning the support of a fact finding mission if such a request of support will not be part of a resolution with a conclusive condemnatory nature."

5. Since some of the Governments concerned were willing to accept the mission, the Secretary-General decided that the mission should collect the information on the conditions of Palestinian women and children in the occupied Palestinian territories in the neighbouring countries. It was decided that the mission would visit Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic during the week of 9-16 December 1989. The mission was to be composed of

three experts on the status of women: an expert on women's rights from Argentina, a specialist on education from Norway and an expert on economic questions from the Philippines. Because of conditions in her country at the time, the expert from the Philippines informed the Secretariat two days before the departure of the mission that she would not be able to join it. Its final composition was, therefore, limited to two experts, a consultant and a staff member from the Division for the Advancement of Women, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Office at Vienna, accompanied by two technical assistants.

6. The experts were Ingrid Morken, Director for the Board of Colleges in Hedmark, Norway, and Ana María Alfonsín de Fasan, member of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. Ingrid Morken was formerly President of the Women's University at Loten, Norway. Ana María Alfonsín de Fasan was formerly Director-General for Women's Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign and Religious Affairs of the Government of Argentina.

7. On 7 and 8 December 1989, the mission assembled at Vienna. From 9 to 12 December, and on 15 December, it visited Jordan, and on 13 and 14 December, it visited the Syrian Arab Republic. In both countries, the mission established contacts with the authorities and with representatives of the United Nations system and the General Union of Palestinian Women. The mission visited Baqa'a and Jerash Refugee Camps in Jordan and El Ermuk Refugee Camp in the Syrian Arab Republic. The mission also met with the representatives of the Palestinian National Council at Amman.

8. The main task of the mission was to obtain as much information as possible on the situation of Palestinian women and children in the occupied territories. During the visit to Jordan, the mission interviewed people from the occupied Palestinian territories who either came directly from the territories to meet with the mission or were living in Jordan.

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ANNEX I. REPORT OF THE EXPERTS ON THE BASIS OF THEIR MISSION TO JORDAN AND THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The situation of Palestinian women in the occupied territories is profoundly influenced by the consequences of continued military occupation, following war in 1967, and the tragic events connected with the Palestinian popular uprising against occupation, the Intifada, which began in December 1987.

The findings of the mission reveal that the situation of Palestinian women and children could not be separated from the larger political question. From the point of views of women interviewed, without a political solution such as an independent state, their situation and that of their children would deteriorate further and was not likely to be improved.

That political situation has aspects far beyond the mandate of the mission and which are dealt with in other United Nations bodies. However, for Palestinian women, the struggle for an independent Palestinian state and a Palestinian identity was central to their lives. They expressed a willingness to accept sacrifices, including their children, in order to achieve this.

There is no doubt that women and children are suffering physically, economically and emotionally under the existing situation. There is also no doubt that women are playing a central role in the struggle of their people. This increased participation is changing the nature of their role in society and they are accordingly changing society as such. The society which emerges as a result of these changes could be very different for women.

Given the limited time available to the mission and its inability to visit the occupied Palestinian territories themselves, an effort was made to select interviewees from the broadest possible spectrum of people who could provide information on conditions either from their personal or their professional experience. Because of concern for the physical security of interviewees and their families, the names are being kept confidential. The mission interviewed 22 persons, out of which three were men. Fifteen of the interviewees lived in the occupied territories, the remainder in Jordan. Out of 19 women interviewed, 13 were married, one divorced, one widowed and four single. A few women were separated from their husbands, due to deportation or their husbands' arrests, and were staying with their parents in Jordan. The age of interviewees ranged from 19 to 62 years. Only five of the interviewed women worked although most of them (16) had professional training, including university degrees. Several had doctorate degrees, a few were physicians, others were qualified teachers working previously in educational institutions of different levels from kindergartens to universities. The great majority of those qualified and unemployed women stated that they did not work because of a lack of any job opportunities. A few said they had lost their previous jobs for political reasons, deportation or forced emigration from the West Bank. Only very few stopped working after getting married and never returned to their jobs. The married and widowed women (14) all had at least two children each. In four cases the number of children was four or more.

About half of the interviewed women were involved in various kinds of social activities, working for women's organizations, charity and self-reliance associations, women's networks and workshops. A few of them have been involved, at least in certain periods of their lives, in direct political activities, such as domonstrations or "underground" education.

On the basis of the information obtained in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, the mission drafted its report in Vienna from 17 to 19 December 1989. The statistics included in Annex II were prepared by the Division for the Advancement of Women.

I. CONDITIONS OF PALESTINIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The conditions of Palestinian women and children can be seen in terms of longer-term trends, reflected in statistics and in studies, as well as in testimony about their daily lives under the occupation and in the Intifada. Many of the conditions described could be termed violations of human rights as these are defined in international law. Many of these are reflected in the mission's findings regarding specific sectors like education, health and employment.

Military occupation tightening its grip during Intifada, has involved administrative and judicial measures that have had particular effects on women. This is reflected in the increased levels of violence, in the use of collective punishment such as detentions or searches of houses, or curfews, cutting off of electricity and water supply, closing of schools or demolition of houses.

Practices affecting the lives of women which were important included: land confiscation, demolition of trees and crops, employing cultural taboos in a way to cause stress to women, shooting, imprisonment of women, including pregnant women, health problems facing women in jail, deportation of husband or wife, closing down of women's organizations and women's production centers, destruction of hospital equipment, destruction of property in the home, and destruction of family homes. Women are also affected by punitive measures employed against them and members of their families: arrests and beatings, verbal insults, forced cleaning of slogans from walls and, above all, school closings.

The efforts to suppress the Intifada had included administrative measures which did not involve due process of law. The mission heard extensive testimony on the harsh treatment of women detainees, including women held in administrative detention. Prisons were reported as overcrowded and medical care, especially for pregnant women, was reported as inadequate. Infants born in prison remaining with the mother during her period of incarceration receive very poor health care The imprisonment of women is particularly stressful to the family since in traditional cultures women are totally responsible for the private sphere of the home. While women from the community may seek to perform a detained woman's roles as best they can, her children are also sometimes cared for by relatives who may live in a distant village or section of town. This upheaval in the family causes stress on the children as well as stress on the mother.

The witnesses interviewed felt that the punitive measures were intended to make life difficult and even impossible in order to encourage emigration.

A. Impact on the Palestinian family

The situation has an impact on the Palestinian family. On the one hand its traditional structure regained its importance during the Intifada. Its members comfort each other and give more feelings of security to the children. On the other hand, the role of women has become more important and on a more

equal footing with men. Partnership between men and women, including in some cases sharing of domestic duties and child care, is becoming more natural and frequent. The relations within the families are becoming mutually supportive, families unity strengthened. Only in a few cases was there an indication that stress resulted in tension between the husband and the wife.

However, because schools are closed, many parents consider it safer for girls to marry early and for this reason they are beginning to have many children and from a very early age. For women giving testimony, the high fertility of mothers is seen as something positive, as a reassurance of the continued existence of the nation. Although before the Intifada, people were beginning to talk about family planning, now mothers are said to want to have more children. It was stated by many that loss of land and freedom is worse than losing one's children.

In the context of the Intifada, the family lives under tremendous psychological pressure. While children distribute pamphlets and participate in the conflict, it is reported that at night they display psychosomatic symptoms such as convulsions, bed-wetting and even cases of diabetes. Many women indicated a sense of guilt because they could not prevent children from participating in actions that they know could be physically and morally harmful to the child. This may have long-term effects on the child as an adult.

In addition to the stress produced by their direct involvement in community aspects of the Intifada, women must cope with difficult conditions within their families. Women separated from their husbands live in fear for the husbands lives, since they often have no information about what is happening to them. The accompaniment of curfews with cutting off of electricity means that many large families are forced to live in close quarters for many days without amenities. Instances were reported where deportations of wives who had not been born in the occupied territories was employed as a punitive measure to coerce the husbands. If the husband refused to collaborate with the authorities, the wife's permit to stay in the occupied territories was not extended.

This also affects the children. Children are exposed to violence often at an early age and rapidly are made aware of the political realities of occupation. During curfews that sometimes last for several days, fear and aggression is expressed inside the house. This places considerable pressure on the members of the families sometimes causing tension between the parents. The children engage in role-playing the Palestinian/Israeli conflict - acting out the stress by fighting and screaming. If not , they sit frequently in front of the TV watching violence. The psychological impact on the children can be seen in the frustration, nervousness, stress, fear and aggression. The long term effects cannot be predicted with certainty. However, from previous conflicts and wars, research shows that this lack of normal childhood will influence the rest of their lives. Many of the mothers feel that the next generation is going to pay too high a price. Not having schools, children are irritable and nervous and sometimes throw stones at each other; their mothers have to explain to them that the enemy is external. Before, the respectful and obedient child was considered superior; now the strong, muscular and aggressive child is more popular.

In sum, the Intifada, implying a constant state of uncertainty and fear combined with the new roles and responsibilities, place considerable stress and pressure on Palestinian women. They have to assume a major part of domestic and economic responsibilities in order to ensure a minimum of subsistence to their families. They also have to educate their children, making up for closed schools and kindergartens. Their houses have been often searched, children threatened by soldiers breaking in at any time of day or night. Some women lost their children, husbands or other close family members. Others lost their houses, furniture, property, pieces of land or have been deported. Many women live with their extensive families in the overcrowded rooms, without proper nutrition, health care, proper hygienic standards. Having to cope with 11 those demands often lead to and affect seriously their health in an environment where health services are becoming precarious, as seen below.

B. Education

Education has long been viewed as an important asset by Palestinians but has become specially important since the occupation of 1967. It is perceived as a way of giving children some security for the future in an uncertain world.

During this period, there have been some marked changes regarding who has access to education, with quite rapid increases in the numbers of girls who go to school, including university level. While women's access to education and the impact it has on their lives are conditioned by the social attitudes to women within Palestinian society, there is full acceptance today that girls, whatever their social background, as well as boys should attend school for at least 6 years.

Palestinian children living in the occupied territories receive formal education through institutions managed by the occupying authorities, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and private organizations. Over 60 per cent are institutions controlled by the Government of the occupation authorities. These institutions include a small number of kindergarten schools for children below 6 years of age; elementary schools for children between 6 and 12 years of age; and preparatory schools for children between 13 and 15 years of age. The elementary and preparatory levels are compulsory serving well over 450,000 pupils. Schools in the Gaza Strip follow the Egyptian curriculum and those in the West Bank the Jordanian curriculum, except for Al-Quds, Jerusalem, where schools are compelled to follow the educational system of Israel, the occupying power.

In rural areas of the West Bank, schools above the primary level are few. This means that children continuing their schooling have to commute, sometimes quite long distances, especially to secondary schools. Many families do not regard commuting as acceptable for girls. In rural areas this often combines existing social pressures to keep girls at home after the primary cycle to help with domestic or agricultural work. The fact that many men are not present in their families - so that the women are heads of households - often leaves the burden on these girls which is viewed as necessary to the family's survival. It certainly seems to be the case that girls in the camps generally stay at school longer than their rural sisters.

Since 1987, intrusions by the military of kindergartens, preschools and school campuses have been commonplace particularly in West Bank. The main current educational problem is that since December 1987, hardly any formal

education at any level has been provided to about 500,000 people in the Occupied Territories. This leads to serious consequences for the pupils and their families. Kindergartens, schools and universities have been closed for weeks and months. The children have to play and act in the streets. This gives them the opportunity to confront the violence they are experiencing: they throw stones and burn tires.

To try to make the best out of the situation, the women are maintaining "underground teaching" and clandestine education. The women - mothers or volunteer teachers - are teaching the children in the mosques and homes. However, at the beginning of the third year of the Intifada this has continued, although some women have had to stop their participation because of harassment and provocation.

As noted earlier with Intifada the Palestinian women found themselves involved in many new roles and tasks. They consider themselves ahead of other Arab women, for example women interviewed referred to new development such as men starting to accept women's involvement outside the house and even encourage women to be active in the community. TV certainly has an important impact in this respect - they can watch what other women are doing, especially in the occupied territories. The fact that school girls frequently have taken part in demonstrations and strikes has certainly altered men's perceptions of them, and these exceptional circumstances have altered what is permitted as far as girls' behavior in public. In that sense, the Intifada is clearly speeding up the process of equal rights for males and females.

The Women's Union, which now is forbidden at the West Bank and Gaza Strip, is running hospitals, schools and kindergartens. Important work for pre-school children is done. This aim to fill the gap which has existed in preschool education, and to develop new, more child-centered and less rigid educational ideas is something which may also help to break down some male-female stereotypes.

For years the universities face constant challenges from the occupation authorities, including military raids on campus, arrests of students, and closures. For persons with vocational and university education, unemployment has reached crisis levels. Job opportunities are limited for any graduate. This fact means that men's needs tend to take priority and women are therefore less likely to seek employment. Because of this, some families do not see the value of higher education for their daughters and prefer early marriages.

The Intifada is, as we see, seriously inhibiting girls from pursuing their education, as well as influencing the quality of education provided. There is no continuity in teaching. Especially at the preschool, primary and secondary level, the most fundamental and necessary equipment are missing. When schools were open, they were frequently invaded by occupation authorities, with accompanying disturbance to the children and teaching staff and damage to furniture and equipment.

C. Health and psychological well-being

According to a number of witnesses interviewed, the health conditions of the Palestinian population (men, women and children in the occupied territories) is rapidly deteriorating due to an increase in curfews, use of tear gas against the population, wounding by rubber and live bullets, delays in getting wounded to hospitals, beatings and broken bones, and the general decline in economic standards. Casualty statistics indicate that 10 percent of the fatalities and 23% of the injured connected with the Intifada and

measures to suppress it were women. Also, inadequate sanitation, nutrition and water supply, insufficient access to medical facilities and high costs of medical care provided by Israeli authorities continue to be factors contributing to poor health conditions in the area. Pregnant women in particular suffer from the use of tear gas in closed areas and statistics indicate a significant increase in miscarriages as a result. The stressful situation in the occupied territories is linked to the drying up of the mother's breast milk supply causing problems of malnutrition among infants and new born babies. In times of curfew, no other milk can be found to feed the babies. Water mixed with starch has been used as a substitute for mother's milk with unsuccessful results. Also, some families are unable to afford the cost of purchasing canned milk for infants, and consequently the babies suffer from poor nutrition.

In times of general curfews, telephone communications are sometimes cut. Ambulances are prevented from responding to emergency calls, including deliveries. Home deliveries are, therefore, increasing. Complications for mother and infant mortality rates are rising as a result. Jalazoon camp was under curfew for 48 days, other camps as well were under long periods of curfew.

There is as well a deterioration of the psychological well-being of mothers in particular. During prolonged periods of curfew, women are fully responsible for finding food to feed the large Palestinian family. They must also insure that the children stay within the family home which is often over-crowded. Women must also deal with their husband's frustration at his inability to go out and earn an income. It was stated that women seemed to be stronger and more able to cope with the circumstances than men, some of whom had developed psychological problems. However, the combined effect of this stressful situation is linked to an increase in cases of high blood pressure, miscarriages, diabetes, headaches and psycho-somatic illnesses among women. There are few medical services available for these stress-related problems.

D. Economy and employment

The deterioration in the economic standards of the territories and the decline in employment rates had a strong impact on the socio-political situation which caused the young generation to resist occupation. The young and the professional class see a dim economic future for them in the Occupied Territories since the economy is set up to absorb and encourage workers who labour for the benefit of the Israeli economy. The situation of the worker is also insecure since most work without official papers and therefore receive no benefits. There was some evidence given that Palestinian workers receive less than an Israeli worker. These are the general conditions that existed in the territories before the Intifada.

Prior to the Intifada women worked in Israel in four main areas: manufacturing, cleaning, sweatshops, and picking fruits. They were paid roughly 50% of what an Israeli worker received, since they were not part of the formal labour force covered by labour regulations. Some women experienced stress because of the distance between their village and their work place. Some women felt that they prefer not to work for an economic system perceived by the local population to be oppressive. During the Intifada many women quit these jobs and sought to replace them with independent work within the home: growing vegetables for the market place, knitting caps and sweaters for prisoners and sewing.

During the last year, firstly because of curfews, fewer workers, including women, worked in Israel. Consequently, in order to survive the population returned to practices that exist in less economically developed cultures where household economies predominate. A second motivating factor was the desire to boycott goods made in Israel. By returning to a more primitive form of economy, i.e., forming small co-operatives for canning, growing small vegetable gardens and raising poultry, women's role in the economic system became more important since women have been traditionally the ones to carry on such work. Should these small industries indeed become the new infrastructure of the new State, as many have said, then women are currently building this infrastructure. Many women felt that it is important to insure their continued participation in socio-economic matters after a solution to the current situation has been reached.

A number of co-operatives planned by women and run by women are operating on the West Bank. These co-operatives produce canned goods, biscuits and cookies, grow and sell vegetables, and raise poultry for local markets. Their objective is to encourage women to earn a living within reach of their children, in the same village. These co-operatives provide a sample of a very productive system of production in which women could become more involved. The women stated that they need more funding and more training in order to improve this system.

Women are also engaged in sewing, knitting and embroidery centers that operate all over the occupied territories. However, some of these centers have been closed down in recent months by the occupation authorities. Women are working in their homes, but the problem they now face is that of marketing their products since the organizations which used to buy these products are having financial problems and the export of many commodities is prohibited..

The closing down of women's organizations such as In'ash al-Usra (family rehabilitation) was considered to be a step that will retard the self reliance measures that women have recently assumed in order to cope with current conditions. Such organizations, run by women for women, account for many home industries such as sewing and embroidery. Through these organizations women can supplement their income without having to leave their children. These institutions were instrumental also in education adult women and in providing them with vocational training. In'ash al-Usra used to provide for 5,400 families, it is now shut down. In order to continue to employ its of staff 198 women, the organization continued to operate on a smaller scale in a clandestine fashion in private homes. The organization had centers for sewing, centers for embroidery, and a production center for making cookies. It used to lend money for small agrarian projects headed by women. Since the organization is now prevented from selling products made before the closing orders went into effect, the organization has been totally disabled financially.

Since men are home due to curfew and unemployment, they are now helping in home industries. Some men learned how to knit caps for prisoners. These developments mark an important role transformation for women in Palestinien society, focussing on self reliant and independent economic sytstem.

The problem facing the population is that they currently have very little control over their economic system, including agrarian and small-scale industries. In times of curfew big trucks loaded with home grown vegetables are left by the sidewalk to rot while the population is in need of these nutrients. During curfews, the electricity is sometimes shut off causing damage to products in co-operatives that need refrigeration or baking. While these

economic steps are helping women heads of households increase their meager income, under the current conditions home economics cannot provide a viable alternative to an economic system that is based on developing the potential of the occupied territories. It must also be noted that home industries cannot absorb the high rates of professionals who cannot find employment in their own fields.

In order to ensure the subsistence of the Palestinian population, it appeared nonetheless necessary in the short term to provide women's co-operatives and organizations with measures that would allow them to continue their efforts towards self reliance. Assistance in marketing products as well as training in production sales and management were identified as important areas that could effectively ameliorate the conditions of women struggling for the survival of the Palestinian economy.

II. CHANGING TRADITIONAL ROLES TOWARD SELF-RELIANCE AND DECISION-MAKING

A central women's role has been the preservation of tradition, national heritage, culture and its symbols, instilling in their children respect for national values and knowledge of their history. This was regarded as a necessary cultural and social precondition for the Intifada and a sustaining element in the continuing commitment of the Palestinian people to the uprising. The importance of this role has increased during two years of Intifada and clearly contributed to resisting the debilitating effects of the measures adopted by the occupation authorities to suppress the Intifada as well as to maintaining the morale and unity of Palestinian families, communities and nation. The preservation and increased importance of the traditional roles of Palestinian women have been accompanied by changes regarding many aspects of their family, social and political lives. In the context of the Intifada, women have gradually started to assume new roles and responsibilities. In addition to their roles of mothers, wives and sisters, they have become heads of household, main income earners, teachers, as well as social and political activists.

According to the interviewees Intifada would not have broken out and continued without the involvement of women. In particular certain traditional roles which women have customarily played in the family and in society, as well as traditional family structures have been crucial for the survival of Palestinian society under extremely repressive living conditions.

As a consequence of the conditions in the occupied territories, many women have been separated from their husbands and male family members when these were arrested, deported or detained. Some have become widows. In some families, male members have become physically or psychologically disabled. In all these cases many women have had to assume the role of head of households. As a result women have to make all decisions concerning both families and households on a daily basis, they undertake whatever paid work they can obtain to support their families, including work outside their homes and communities. Some women became the only bread winners in their extensive families, providing children, parents, younger brothers and sisters and often other relatives - such as the unemployed, elderly or handicapped - with the bare minimum of subsistence. These new roles, entailing often an economic dependence of male family members on their wives, mothers or daughters, has significantly strengthened the position of women in the family and in the community. It was stated by a number of the women interviewed that even the elderly fathers, who used to believe that a woman's place was at home, fully supported paid work of their daughters outside their households and considered them to be as good as

men in providing for the family. Much of women's empowerment to participate in decision-making derives from their provision of essential income to the family.

It was also noted by the interviewees that women have begun to take increasingly decisions in the community, participate in local committees, prepare protest actions as well as and work for social welfare organizations, professional and labour unions. Women of all ages have begun joining men in public demonstrations, writing political statements on the walls, throwing stones and other forms of public political activities. For those activities, many women have been arrested, detained, deported, beaten or insulted along with men. As mentioned above, many Palestinians killed and injured during the Intifada were women.

Because schools have been closed during most of the Intifada. In particular in the West Bank, women have assumed the major responsibilities for teaching, running what has been termed "underground education" described earlier in the report. Because of the traditional importance of education within Palestinian society, this activity has particularly added to women's visibility and respectability.

Women also have been participating in women's committees, which have been responsible for various aspects of life during the Intifada, including education, health and self-reliance. This is particularly notable in providing support to special hardship cases, such as families with absent heads of household, numerous children and elderly, families without any income. This support takes various forms depending on existing circumstances. For example, women from the community take care of the children, provide the families with some clothes and food, often sewing and cooking in turns. In case of families whose houses were destroyed, women have organized shelter, sharing existing housing facilities or using houses of people from the locality who are living abroad. Whenever possible they also collect money, provide medicines and other basic necessities. A difficulty is that meetings have been prohibited because, at the meeting places, people are allegedly encouraged to participate in the Intifada.

The emerging new position of women in the society is reflected in many aspects of daily life. Besides the fact already noted that women can work outside the home and, by virtue of their income-earning, have a voice in domestic decision-making, women are also active members of various associations, unions and organizations both exclusively for women and with mixed membership. Some co-educational kindergartens and schools exist. Men and women can walk together down the street and attend meetings together.

The Intifada has meant in many respects a revolution for women. Women's issues have begun to be discussed as well as women's role in society. The traditional relations between men and women have been gradually changing, as is women's importance within their families, communities and the society as a whole. For example, more and more women decide themselves on choosing husbands, running households, seeking job opportunities, joining popular committees, and other forms of struggle.

This new role of women and their essential contribution to the Intifada have been accompanied by women's increased awareness of their new status and the wish to strengthen the participation in political decision-making both during the Intifada and in the future independent State. The ten percent participation of women in the Palestine National Council does not reflect - according to some women - their real contribution to and companionship in the struggle and has to be increased.

III. CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of its findings the mission reached the following conclusions:

In the long run, the basic improvement of the living conditions of the Palestinian women, their advancement, full equality and self-reliance can only be achieved by an end to the occupation. Until then and taking into consideration the present difficult and dangerous circumstances, some measures can be suggested as short-term, partial solutions to some problems.

- With regard to the legal aspects, there should be strict observance of relevant international legal norms, especially the application of international legal standards on armed conflict to protect women and children, such as the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949;

- With regard to the living conditions of Palestinian people the occupying power should stop collective punishment measures such as curfews, cuts of water supplies, electricity, demolishing of houses, closure of schools and hospitals, as those measures are particularly harmful to the Palestinian women and children.

Concerning women's self-reliance the following can be recommended:

- Israeli authorities should allow women's production centers to reopen;

- Governmental, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, including the United Nations system, should encourage and assist in existing income generating activities for Palestinian women, and in the creation of new jobs, whenever possible;

- Palestinian women should be assisted to create a women's centre that would provide possibilities for child care, education, discussion, cultural activities women's solidarity and some production. Such a centre could serve as a model for creation of similar institutions in other places, including refugee camps;

- Palestinian women should be encouraged to take part, whenever possible, in seminars and training workshops on equality rights, political participation and decision-making.

Palestinian women are part of what can only be termed a tragedy, but one which can and must be ended. It is a situation where people who were good, and still have the capacity for goodness, commit acts that violate the most elementary principles of humanity. It is reflected in the fact that young children are brought up in hatred and the need to participate in the strife, even being considered heroes and martyrs. It is also reflected in the fact that soldiers of the occupation, who are also young, kill and wound children and women and engage in other extreme behaviour. The mental stability of both occupied and occupier is endangered by this situation and it seems particularly important now, at a moment when humanity is celebrating the elimination of walls separating peoples elsewhere, that the wall between Palestinians and Israelis should come down as soon as possible, with a secure peace, with each people in its own land, so that the two peoples can develop culturally and economically, complement one another and even begin to look upon each other as brothers and sisters.

ANNEX II. MAIN STATISTICAL INFORMATION

POPULATION ESTIMATES, BY SEX AND AGE

	WEST BANK						GAZA STRIP					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
1986	Number	Percentage	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
AGE	Thousand	within fem.	from Total	Thousand	within males	from Total	Thousand	within fem.	from Total	Thousand	within males	from Total
0-4	77,300	18.5	9.2	81,700	19.5	9.8	52,300	19.2	9.6	55,500	20.3	10.2
5-14	111,800	26.7	13.3	120,400	28.7	14.4	74,300	27.3	13.6	81,300	29.8	14.9
15-19	43,300	10.3	5.2	48,600	11.6	5.8	27,900	10.3	5.1	30,800	11.3	5.7
20-24	42,600	10.2	5.1	45,700	10.9	5.5	25,600	9.4	4.7	27,700	10.1	5.1
25-34	54,900	13.1	6.6	57,000	13.6	6.8	35,700	13.1	6.5	38,500	14.1	7.1
35-44	25,800	6.2	3.1	16,900	4.0	2.0	19,900	7.3	3.7	12,100	4.4	2.2
45-54	25,500	6.1	3.0	17,400	4.2	2.1	16,300	6.0	3.0	10,600	3.9	1.9
55-64	21,000	5.0	2.5	16,400	3.9	2.0	11,700	4.3	2.1	9,700	3.6	1.8
65+	16,700	4.0	2.0	14,700	3.5	1.8	8,300	3.1	1.5	6,900	2.5	1.3
TOTAL	418,900	100.0	50.01	418,800	100.0	49.99	272,000	100.0	49.9	273,100	100.0	50.10
Grand TOTAL	837,700						545,100					

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel 1988, No. 39 (Central Bureau of Statistics, 1988), table XXVII/3.

POPULATION ESTIMATES OF PALESTINIAN REFUGEES, BY SEX AND AGE

	WEST BANK						GAZA STRIP					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
1989	Number	Percentage	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
AGE	Thousand	within fem.	from Total	Thousand	within males	from Total	Thousand	within fem.	from Total	Thousand	within males	from Total
0-4	11,453	5.8	2.8	12,339	6.0	3.1	16,753	7.1	3.5	18,297	7.4	3.8
5-14	39,292	19.9	9.7	42,485	20.6	10.5	60,349	25.7	12.6	64,627	26.3	13.4
15-19	20,307	10.3	5.0	22,066	10.7	5.5	24,834	10.6	5.2	26,966	11.0	5.6
20-24	18,515	9.4	4.6	20,331	9.8	5.0	22,302	9.5	4.6	23,813	9.7	5.0
25-34	32,061	16.3	7.9	35,141	17.0	8.7	36,833	15.7	7.7	39,864	16.2	8.3
35-44	25,333	12.8	6.3	27,606	13.4	6.8	25,905	11.0	5.4	29,020	11.8	6.0
45-54	20,371	10.3	5.0	21,864	10.6	5.4	19,534	8.3	4.1	21,337	8.7	4.4
55-64	13,836	7.0	3.4	11,647	5.6	2.9	14,936	6.4	3.1	11,511	4.7	2.4
65+	16,098	8.2	4.0	12,952	6.3	3.2	13,342	5.7	2.8	10,583	4.3	2.2
TOTAL	197,266	100.0	48.86	206,431	100.0	51.14	234,788	100.0	48.8	246,018	100.0	51.17
Grand TOTAL	403,697						480,806					

Source: UNRWA Statistics of Palestine Refugees, REF. WWR 730/B run date 30/11/89

POPULATION ESTIMATES OF PALESTINIAN REFUGEES, BY SEX AND AGE

	JORDAN						LEBANON					
	Females			Males			Females			Males		
1989	Number	Percentage	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
AGE	Thousand	within females	from Total	Thousand	within males	from Total	Thousand	within females	from Total	Thousand	within males	from Total
0-4	26,099	5.9	2.9	27,331	5.8	3.0	10,017	6.9	3.4	10,561	7.0	3.6
5-14	90,771	20.5	9.9	96,176	20.4	10.5	31,309	21.6	10.6	33,110	22.0	11.2
15-19	51,597	11.6	5.6	55,162	11.7	6.0	14,852	10.2	5.0	15,840	10.5	5.4
20-24	48,892	11.0	5.4	53,072	11.3	5.8	15,035	10.4	5.1	15,883	10.5	5.4
25-34	71,988	16.2	7.9	80,364	17.1	8.8	25,216	17.4	8.5	26,923	17.9	9.1
35-44	50,049	11.3	5.5	55,740	11.8	6.1	15,586	10.7	5.3	16,600	11.0	5.6
45-54	42,110	9.5	4.6	49,500	10.5	5.4	12,955	8.9	4.4	14,180	9.4	4.8
55-64	27,003	6.1	3.0	24,563	5.2	2.7	8,201	5.6	2.8	7,711	5.1	2.6
65+	34,650	7.8	3.8	28,702	6.1	3.1	12,068	8.3	4.1	9,895	6.6	3.3
TOTAL	443,159	100.0	48.50	470,610	100.0	51.50	145,239	100.0	49.1	150,703	100.0	50.92
Grand TOTAL	913,769						295,942					

Source: UNRWA Statistics of Palestine Refugees, REF. WWR 730/B run date 30/11/89

POPULATION ESTIMATES OF PALESTINIAN REFUGEES, BY SEX AND AGE

	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC					
	Females			Males		
1989	Number	Percentage	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Percentage
AGE	Thousand	within females	from Total	Thousand	within males	from Total
0-4	11,808	8.6	4.3	12,411	8.9	4.5
5-14	31,390	23.0	11.4	32,895	23.6	11.9
15-19	14,337	10.5	5.2	11,777	8.4	4.3
20-24	13,812	10.1	5.0	17,283	12.4	6.3
25-34	23,038	16.9	8.3	23,914	17.1	8.7
35-44	14,236	10.4	5.2	14,779	10.6	5.4
45-54	11,494	8.4	4.2	12,488	8.9	4.5
55-64	7,164	5.2	2.6	6,768	4.8	2.5
65+	9,331	6.8	3.4	7,278	5.2	2.6
TOTAL	136,610	100.0	49.46	139,593	100.0	50.54
Grand TOTAL	276,203					

Source: UNRWA Statistics of Palestine Refugees, REF. WWR 730/B run date 30/11/89

ENROLMENT RATIO OF FEMALE REFUGEE PUPILS IN UNRWA, GOVERNMENT(a) AND PRIVATE(a) SCHOOLS, DISTRIBUTED BY SINGLE YEAR AGE GROUP, 1987-1988

West Bank	POPULATION		ENROLMENT		RATIO (%) *		Gaza Strip	POPULATION		ENROLMENT		RATIO (%) *	
AGE	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	AGE	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
6	3594	3431	2324	2044	64.7	59.6	6	6367	5942	5629	5185	88.4	87.3
7	4015	3634	3037	2441	75.6	67.2	7	6400	6064	5912	5372	92.4	88.6
8	4175	3814	3116	2639	74.6	69.2	8	6522	6077	5797	5286	88.9	87
9	4119	3891	2913	2764	70.7	71	9	6206	5809	5573	5117	89.8	88.1
10	4253	3890	2855	2562	67.1	65.9	10	5861	5403	5163	4626	88.1	85.6
11	4255	3991	2926	2605	68.8	65.3	11	5933	5494	5175	4620	87.2	84.1
12	4236	3892	2762	2439	65.2	62.7	12	5768	5218	4903	4177	85	80
13	4284	4031	2859	2446	66.7	60.7	13	5818	5392	4662	4126	80.1	76.5
14	4480	3986	2797	2270	62.4	56.9	14	5526	5137	4297	3737	77.8	72.7
15	4242	4028	2008	1789	47.3	44.4	15	5114	4672	3067	2474	60	53
16	4352	3976	1368	1388	31.4	34.9	16	4886	4478	2417	2300	49.5	51.4
17	4177	3848	1046	1097	25	28.5	17	4395	4178	1922	1940	43.7	46.4
18	4159	3755	455	453	10.9	12	18	4856	4490	839	826	17.3	18.4
19	3895	3610	134	115	3.4	0.2	19	4152	3912	243	207	5.9	5.3
TOTAL	58236	53777	30600	27052	52.5	50.3	TOTAL	77804	72266	55599	49993	71.5	69.2

Jordan	POPULATION		ENROLMENT		RATIO (%) *		Lebanon	POPULATION		ENROLMENT		RATIO (%) *		Syrian Arab Rep.	POPULATION		ENROLMENT		RATIO (%) *	
AGE	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	AGE	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	AGE	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
6	8654	8271	8069	7586	93.2	91.7	6	3429	3245	2272	1977	66.2	60.9	6	3229	3036	2903	2641	89.9	87
7	9483	8815	8343	7833	88	88.9	7	3486	3075	2232	1928	64	62.7	7	3271	3098	2804	2515	85.7	81.2
8	10041	9468	8562	8054	85.3	85.1	8	3372	3133	2137	1791	63.4	57.2	8	3145	3035	2777	2722	88.3	89.7
9	10115	9590	8435	7991	83.4	83.3	9	3285	3082	1802	1902	54.9	61.7	9	3114	2961	2710	2464	87	83.2
10	10225	9445	8309	7676	81.3	81.3	10	2811	2777	1827	1765	65	63.6	10	3022	2930	2705	2553	89.5	87.1
11	9668	9167	7740	7182	80.1	78.3	11	2901	2804	1783	2031	61.5	72.4	11	2852	2796	2671	2364	93.7	84.5
12	9827	9171	7761	6875	79	75	12	2969	2750	1905	1771	64.2	64.4	12	2780	2677	2655	2425	95.5	90.6
13	10815	10086	7895	7168	73	71.1	13	3138	2999	1553	1603	49.5	53.4	13	2976	2882	2802	2301	94.1	79.8
14	10933	10245	7503	6773	68.6	66.1	14	2986	2780	1855	1698	62.1	61	14	2867	2730	2254	1988	78.6	72.8
15	11090	10375	4205	4197	37.9	40.4	15	3159	2977	1687	1429	53.4	48	15	2988	2924	1464	1364	49	46.6
16	11015	10260	3094	3440	28.1	33.5	16	3218	2955	1173	978	36.4	33.1	16	3008	2896	1155	1122	38.4	38.7
17	11114	10332	2536	2761	22.8	26.7	17	3099	2903	870	676	28.1	23.3	17	2844	2845	919	914	32.3	32.1
18	10976	9930	1118	1150	10.2	11.6	18	3196	3019	348	263	10.9	8.7	18	2871	2757	396	386	13.8	14
19	10131	9479	324	286	3.2	3	19	3275	3056	95	54	3.1	1.8	19	2825	2730	116	96	4.1	3.5
TOTAL	144087	134634	83894	78972	58.2	58.7	TOTAL	44324	41555	21539	19866	48.6	47.8	TOTAL	41792	40297	28331	25855	67.8	64.1

*: Ratio of enrolment of pupils to the total number of population of each age group.

Source: UNRWA Department of Education Statistical Year book 1987-88, Table 9.

HEADS OF FAMILIES, BY SEX, 1989.

SEX/REGION	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Jordan	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	T O T A L
Males	58728	84932	102145	52755	44619	343179
Females	33291	17796	22731	14846	12987	101651
TOTAL	92019	102728	124876	67601	57606	444830
% of female heads of family	36.2	17.3	18.2	22.0	22.5	22.9

Source: UNRWA Statistics of Palestine Refugees, REF. WWR 760/A /1989

HOUSEHOLDS, BY SIZE, HOUSING DENSITY, AND SIZE OF DWELLING, 1987

	West Bank	Gaza Strip
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	1987	1987
1	4.5	3
2	8.1	8.4
3	7.8	9.4
4	9.4	10.3
5	10.9	10.5
6	11.5	11.6
7 +	47.8	46.8
ROOMS IN DWELLING		
1	11	17.6
2	29.3	28
3	29.4	26.4
4	20	17.3
5 +	10.3	10.7
PERSONS PER ROOM		
less than 1	7.3	5.2
1	10.3	7
1.1-1.9	20.4	18
2-2.9	29.1	32.1
3-3.9	17.3	19.5
4-4.9	8	9.6
5-5.9	3.8	4.3
6 +	3.8	4.3
Average No. of persons per household (incl.singles)	6.51	6.5

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel 1988, No. 39
(Central Bureau of Statistics, 1988), Table XXVII/15.

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF "SPECIAL HARDSHIP CASES " * (As at 30 June 1989)

Field	Number of families	Receiving rations	Not a) receiving rations	Total	% of refugee population
West Bank	5841	21854	2353	24207	6.1
Gaza Strip	9052	39942	1959	41901	8.6
Lebanon	8157	31348	371	31719	10.8
Syrian Arab Republic	4011	13004	1240	14244	5.2
Jordan	6186	27237	2535	29772	3.3
TOTAL	33247	133385	8458	141843	6.1

a): includes children under 1 year of age, men serving compulsory military service or imprisoned, students studying away from home etc.

*: Families with no male between the ages of of 18 and 55 years in the household, or with one who is incapable, for medical reasons, of earning a living.

Source: Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty fourth Session, Supplement No. 13, (A44/13) Table 3.

POPULATION AGED 14 AND OVER, BY YEARS OF SCHOOLING, AGE AND SEX.

WEST BANK

	YEARS OF SCHOOLING					
	Percentage					
SEX and AGE	13+	9 to 12	7 to 8	1 to 6	0	Thousands
MALES						
1970	1.4	21.3	14.7	34.8	27.8	153.7
1975	8.6	26.0	14.7	30.5	20.2	177.2
1980	11.0	30.9	15.1	28.8	14.2	193.3
1985	13.7	32.5	16.2	24.2	13.4	215.1
1986	14.2	32.9	16.8	23.9	12.2	222.9
TOTAL 1987*	13.9	34.2	14.7	24.8	12.4	221.3
15-17	0.4	62.2	22.6	14.1	0.7	27.0
18-24	20.6	46.0	15.9	16.1	1.4	66.6
25-34	21.3	33.1	17.9	25.2	2.5	61.3
35-44	12.7	27.7	13.9	36.4	9.3	17.2
45-54	6.5	11.8	7.5	44.1	30.1	18.5
55-64	1.8	4.9	4.9	43.6	44.8	16.3
65+	0.7	1.4	2.1	23.1	72.7	14.4
FEMALES						
1970	0.5	8.8	6.7	18.9	65.1	169.2
1975	2.3	13.9	9.5	21.5	52.8	189.7
1980	3.9	19.0	10.5	24.8	41.8	207.7
1985	6.6	22.2	11.9	23.0	36.3	228.7
1986	7.1	22.8	12.2	23.7	34.2	236.7
TOTAL 1987*	6.8	24.4	10.5	23.7	34.6	234.5
15-17	0.4	55.2	21.0	21.0	2.4	25.1
18-24	14.2	39.6	14.3	26.1	5.8	60.6
25-34	10.0	24.3	12.8	36.8	16.1	58.3
35-44	3.8	12.7	6.7	28.5	48.3	26.8
45-54	1.2	5.0	2.7	13.1	78.0	25.7
55-64	-	0.9	2.3	6.9	89.9	21.8
65+	-	1.2	1.2	3.8	93.8	16.2

*: Data refer to persons aged 15 and over.

GAZA STRIP

	YEARS OF SCHOOLING					
	Percentage					
SEX and AGE	13+	9 to 12	7 to 8	1 to 6	0	Thousands
MALES						
1970	0.6	31.5	9.1	24.6	34.2	90.4
1975	7.7	33.6	10.0	23.5	25.2	104.8
1980	10.6	36.6	1.5	23.9	18.4	115.8
1985	15.5	36.5	10.4	23.5	14.1	125.8
1986	16.3	37.7	10.4	22.3	13.3	138.9
TOTAL 1987*	14.6	39.8	9.3	23.3	13.0	137.0
15-17	0.6	66.5	13.4	18.9	0.6	16.4
18-24	20.8	44.3	11.2	22.2	1.5	41.0
25-34	21.7	41.9	10.5	22.8	3.1	39.1
35-44	15.6	49.2	5.5	24.2	5.5	12.8
45-54	6.3	20.5	5.4	33.9	33.9	11.1
55-64	2.1	4.1	3.1	30.9	59.8	9.7
65+	-	1.5	1.5	13.4	83.6	6.9
FEMALES						
1970	0.4	18.4	5.6	10.3	65.3	106.4
1975	2.6	24.8	7.3	14.1	51.2	120.2
1980	3.6	29.0	10.0	16.6	40.8	126.9
1985	6.0	33.8	9.5	16.9	33.8	135.6
1986	6.4	34.9	9.5	16.9	32.3	147.7
TOTAL 1987*	6.1	37.1	8.8	17.2	30.8	145.5
15-17	0.7	67.5	13.6	15.6	2.6	15.4
18-24	11.8	50.8	12.1	21.1	4.2	37.9
25-34	8.6	49.7	12.5	20.0	9.2	36.0
35-44	5.1	28.6	6.0	22.1	38.2	19.9
45-54	0.6	3.6	2.4	13.2	80.2	16.5
55-64	-	0.8	0.8	7.1	91.3	12.7
65+	-	-	-	1.4	98.6	7.1

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel 1988, No. 39 (Central Bureau of Statistics, 1988) table XXVII/46.

DISTRIBUTION OF REFUGEE PUPILS IN UNRWA SCHOOLS a) (As of 15 October 1988)

			Number of pupils in elementary classes c)			Number of pupils in preparatory classes c)			Total number
Field	No. of schools	No. of teachers	boys	girls	Total	boys	girls	Total	of pupils
WEST BANK b)	98	1340	12696	15225	27921	5207	6147	11354	39275
GAZA STRIP	147	2619	33735	31743	65478	13569	12175	25744	91222
LEBANON	76	1183	11385	11315	22700	5039	5087	10126	32826
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	110	1557	19123	17917	37040	8576	7762	16338	53378
JORDAN	197	3736	47505	46026	93531	21115	19789	40904	134435
TOTAL	628	10435	124444	122226	246670	53506	50960	104466	351136

a): Excluding 110339 refugee pupils attending government and private schools

b): 90 out of 98 schools in the West Bank were closed under Israeli military orders for almost all of the 1988-1989 school year, and so 36592 pupils were thus deprived of education

c): including all non-eligible children attending UNRWA schools, who now number 55790.
Of those, 18428 are in the Gaza Strip, where all refugee children are regarded as eligible for education services.
In addition, 2502 pupils in Lebanon have been accepted in Agency schools owing to the situation prevailing in the country.

Source: Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty fourth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/44/13), Table 5.

EMPLOYED PERSONS AND EMPLOYEES, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX.

WEST BANK	YEAR	TOTAL/Thousand	Scientific & academic workers	Other professional, technical & related workers	Administrators & managers	Clerical & related workers	Sales workers	Service workers	Agricultural workers	Skilled workers in industry, mining building, transport & other skilled workers	Other workers in industry, transport, building & unskilled workers	TOTAL %
all employed persons	1986	167000	2.7	5.9	1.1	2.7	10	6.9	23.2	25.4	22	99.90
	1987	177600	2.4	5.6	1.1	2.5	10.1	8	20.6	27.2	22.5	100.00
Thereof: Males	1986	143700	2.0	3.3	1.1	2.1	9.6	6.3	15.7	24.2	21.9	86.0
	1987	156200	1.9	3.3	1.1	1.9	9.7	7.3	14.8	25.7	22.3	88.0
Thereof: Females	1986	23300	0.7	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	7.5	1.2	0.1	13.85
	1987	21400	0.5	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	5.8	1.5	0.2	12.05
all employees	1986	99800	3.7	9.5	0.2	4	2.3	9.5	7.8	28.6	34.4	100.00
	1987	111100	3.3	8.6	0.4	3.5	2.4	10.6	8.4	28.7	34.1	100.00
Thereof: Males	1986	89800	2.7	5.2	0.2	3.0	2.2	8.6	6.9	27.0	34.1	90.0
	1987	101100	2.5	4.8	0.4	2.7	2.4	9.7	7.6	27.0	33.9	91.0
Thereof: Females	1986	10000	1.0	4.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.9	1.6	0.3	10.02
	1987	10000	0.8	3.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.2	9.00

GAZA STRIP	YEAR	TOTAL/Thousand	Scientific & academic workers	Other professional, technical & related workers	Administrators & managers	Clerical & related workers	Sales workers	Service workers	Agricultural workers	Skilled workers in industry, mining building, transport & other skilled workers	Other workers in industry, transport, building & unskilled workers	TOTAL %
all employed persons	1986	94200	1.3	5.9	1.4	2.4	10.7	8.2	18.9	30.7	20.4	99.9
	1987	100200	1.8	5.9	1.3	2.2	11.4	8.5	18.1	31.7	19.1	100
Thereof: Males	1986	90200	1.1	3.6	1.2	2.2	10.6	8.0	18.6	30.0	20.3	95.8
	1987	96000	1.6	3.4	1.3	2.1	11.0	8.4	17.7	31.2	19.1	95.9
Thereof: Females	1986	4000	0.2	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	4.1
	1987	4200	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	4.2
all employees	1986	64300	1.4	8.2	-	3.3	1.1	10.6	17.2	30.3	28	100.1
	1987	66900	2.2	8.2	-	3.1	1.7	10.9	16.1	31.4	26.5	100.1
Thereof: Males	1986	61200	1.2	4.9	-	2.8	1.0	10.5	16.8	29.9	27.9	95.1
	1987	63600	1.8	4.8	-	2.7	1.7	10.7	15.9	31.0	26.5	95.1
Thereof: Females	1986	3100	0.2	3.3	-	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	5.0
	1987	3300	0.4	3.4	-	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	5.0

Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel 1988, No.39 (Central Bureau of Statistics,1988), table XXVII/25.

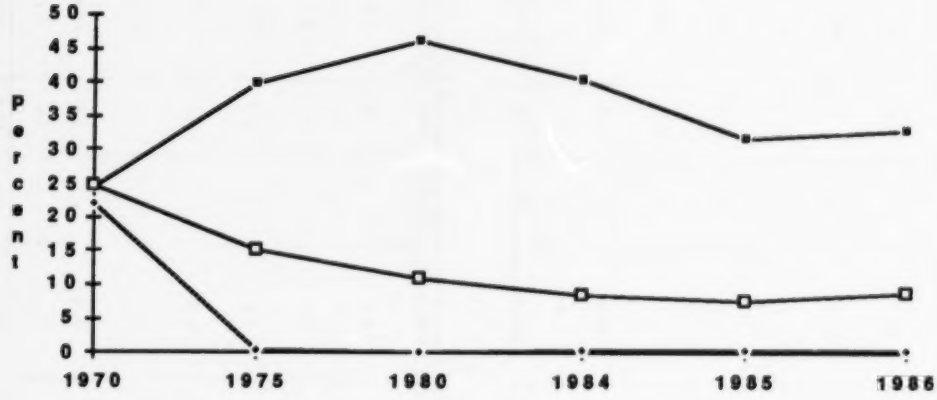
Employed Palestinian population by economic sector and sex (in thousands)

WEST BANK	1970			1975			1980			1986		
Economic sector	Females	Males	% of wom. by field	Females	Males	% of wom. by field	Females	Males	% of wom. by field	Females	Males	% of wom. by field
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	11	34	*24.4*	14.5	21.8	*39.9*	16.3	19	*46.2*	12.7	25.9	*32.9*
Industry (Mining and Manufacturing)	4.1	12.4	*24.8*	3.3	18.7	*15.0*	2.5	20.3	*11.0*	2.4	24.6	*8.8*
Construction Building and Public Work	3.7	13.1	*22.0*	0.1	29.9	*0.3*	0	30.5	*0.0*	0.2	40.8	*0.5*
Commerce, Restaurants & Hotels	0.7	12.1	*5.5*	0.6	15.1	*3.8*	0.8	16.4	*4.7*	0.8	22.2	*3.5*
Transport, Storage and Communication	0.6	4.1	*14.6*	0	6	*0.0*	0.1	5.9	*1.7*	0	8.1	*0.0*
Public and Community Services	6	8.6	*41.1*	4.8	12.8	*27.3*	5.1	12.8	*28.5*	6.5	14.7	*30.7*
Other Sectors	0.3	3.9	*7.1*	0.6	4.3	*12.2*	0.4	4.7	*7.8*	0.4	7.5	*5.1*
TOTAL	26.4	88.2	*23.0*	23.9	108.6	*18.0*	25.2	109.6	*18.7*	23	144	*13.8*

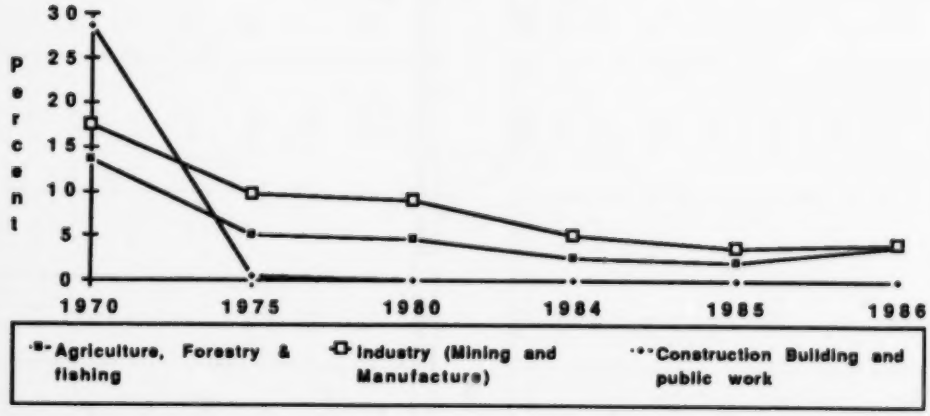
GAZA STRIP	1970			1975			1980			1986		
Economic sector	Females	Males	% of wom. by field	Females	Males	% of wom. by field	Females	Males	% of wom. by field	Females	Males	% of wom. by field
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2.6	16.6	*13.5*	0.9	16.5	*5.2*	0.7	14.4	*4.6*	0.7	17.4	*3.9*
Industry (Mining and Manufacturing)	1.2	5.7	*17.4*	1	9.3	*9.7*	1.4	14.4	*8.9*	0.7	15.7	*4.3*
Construction Building and Public Work	2.1	5.2	*28.8*	0.1	16	*0.6*	0	18.7	*0.0*	0	23.6	*0.0*
Commerce, Restaurants & Hotels	0	9.5	*0.0*	0.4	9.8	*3.9*	0.2	11.1	*1.8*	0.2	13.2	*1.5*
Transport, Storage and Communication	0	3.5	*0.0*	0	5.3	*0.0*	0.1	5.2	*1.9*	0	4.8	*0.0*
Public and Community Services	2.8	6.2	*31.1*	2.3	7.3	*24.0*	2.5	8	*23.8*	2.4	9.6	*20.0*
Other Sectors	0.6	2.8	*17.6*	0.2	3.5	*5.4*	0	4	*0.0*	0.2	5.6	*3.4*
TOTAL	9.3	49.5	*15.8*	4.9	67.7	*6.7*	4.9	75.8	*6.1*	4.2	89.9	*4.5*

Source: S. ROY paper, tables 2.17 & 2.18/ PLO, Industrial Statistical Bulletin for the West Bank and Gaza Strip 1988, (Damascus: Central of Bureau Statistics, Economic Department, 1988)

Percent of Palestinian women of total employment in selected economic sectors in the West Bank.



Percent of Palestinian women of total employment in selected economic sectors in the Gaza Strip.



NUMBER OF CASUALTIES, BY SEX, from the beginning of the Intifada until 7 December 1989

SEX	Number	Percentage
Females	95	10.0
Males	851	90.0
Total	946	100

Source: Table 6, p. 5, Palestinian Statistical Abstract presented to delegation, Amman, December 1989